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The Conservation of Mr. Pinchot. That distinguished publicist and mas er of logic Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE of Emporia puts himself ahead of the ecord in the subjoined remarks in his Daily Guzette:

PINCHOT had to write such a letter as he knew rould bring about his dismissal. It was a heroic sure. A less faithful servant would have sidered his own fortunes. PINCHOT thought only of the people. He is a thoroughbred. He has brought the robbery of our public domain to a crisis. He has made it impossible for the un ing not to see the facts. From now on the aght is to be in the open. The machine is with the thieves. The regulars are trying to save the ization.' The people have with them only such men as PINCHOT, in Congress and out, in public service and out. But the public will win in

We concur in Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE'S concluding sentiment. But if PINCHOT, the mutineer, the insubordinate, the self-sufficient, is really indisensable in the enforcement of an honest policy regarding the country's publie domain and natural resources, his life ought to be insured at the expense of the United States Government for about three billion dollars. We shall not say that Mr. PINCHOT ought to be wrapped in cotton, but at least he ought to be compelled in bad weather to remain in an apartment provided with scientifically equable temperature. He ought to be fed only with ascertained pure food, including strictly fresh eggs. He ought to be prevented by permanent injunction from indulging in explosions of mutiny, insubordination or self-suficiency, and all other manifestations tending to deplete vitality.

Now, this would be inconvenient, and probably unconstitutional. Suppose that Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE and other friends of conservation who are too exclusively contemplating Mr. PIN-CHOT'S usefulness turn their attention to the alternative hopes encouraged by President TAFT's known loyalty to the cause, and particularly to the significance of his appointment of such a man as HENRY SOLON GRAVES to succeed Mr. PINCHOT as Forester and Chief of the Forest Service.

The Interest of War Departments in the Airship.

How the "announcer" on the aviation field at Los Angeles measured the soaring of M. PAULHAN in his Farman biplane has not been explained, but the fact remains that the intrepid Frenchman rose so high in the air that the frail mere bit of black against a clear sky. the attention of War Departments engaged in calculating the comparative values of dirigibles and aeroplanes for

military uses. What M. PAULHAN can do there will nation of service and were not deserters." always be soldiers ready to attempt in a campaign after a preliminary course in operating flying machines. In a modern navy there is no lack of officers and men to risk the perils of submarine torpedo service, and however narrow the margin of safety may be in navigating airships that have been adopted by the Government, there will always be volunteers for the most desperate reconnoissances.

At a lecture on airships in London recently Major BADEN BADEN-POWELL an authority on aeronautics, who invented man lifting kites and has made many ascents with them, had in his audience Field Marshal Lord ROBERTS and Admiral of the Fleet Sir GERARD NOEL, both of whom are stanch believers in the practicability of the dirigible balloon and the aeroplane as war machines. Major BADEN-POWELL discussed the various types, and rather inclined to the dirigible as the more serviceable, but in the aeroplane he saw an invaluable vehicle for the intelligence department of an army, maintaining that if it could be driven to a high altitude it would present so small a target to artillery or the rifle that the numbers and disposition of an enemy could be learned with comparatively position may manifest itself, however, little risk to the operator. Major to the selection of Mahmoud Sheffet will gain, Saratoga may benefit, but BADEN-POWELL was of the opinion that Pasha for the portfolio of War, as since an aeroplane could be constructed to his successful advance upon Constantrke up at least three men, and he went tinople he has shown an inclination attention of the Governor the provisions thoroughly into the subject of the carry- to maintain a stricter military rule of Article VII. of the Constitution of ing of explosives by an enlarged ma- than is considered necessary in a con- this State with reference to the incurring chine to be dropped into the camp of stitutional government. The position of debt, and particularly to that section an enemy.

At the same time Major BADEN-POWELL believed that for aggressive taken no advantage of the time that has traordinary purposes create public debt. action the big dirigible balloon promised elapsed since his appointment to office Whether the debt be \$600,000 or \$1,500. much greater effectiveness, although to bargain with the real masters of the 000, the principle is the same. Why lias he pointed out that it presented an at- situation he can scarcely hope to have the Chief Executive, whose daily plea tractive mark to concentrated artil- more than the ordinary cares of the office is that the people should be trusted lery fire specially constructed for the imposed upon him and will soon find to decide all questions, so steadfastly purpose, and that at high altitudes it the empty honors of the Grand Vizierate refused to recognize their right-their would often encountef strong winds as intolerable as did his two predeces- constitutional right-in this important that would compel a descent to levels sors, HILMI Pasha and KIAMIL Pasha. where its usefulness would be limited.

HARKI Bey has spent most of his both Field Marshal Roberts and Admi- official life away from Constantinople ever, seems to us to have come. The in the schools in Cairo.

ncident of every great war.

with great enthusiasm and many flightselections he will essay a voyage from the country. Paris to London, a distance of 210 miles. M. CLEMENT has announced that he will take several assistants with him, and is so confident of success that he will bear the expense of the test himself. His speed of forty miles an hour. He prom-Equipped with two independently acting motors and two propellers, the Clément-Bayard is supposed to be proof against any ordinary accident. A bonus of \$100,000 has been offered the inventor if he reaches London. Mr. CHARLES C. TURNER, an English authority on aeronautics, asserts that we shall soon see improvements in motor engines for the dirigible that will remove all doubt of its serviceableness for commercial transportation or for war.

When it is considered that modern armies have always included stationary balloons in their equipment to observe the lines of the enemy on the day of battle and to signal his movements, can it be doubted that the achievements of the dirigible and the aeroplane are being attentively observed by military specialists and that with every extension of their radius of movement and every Hydrographic Office are decorated with ascent to higher altitudes it becomes more certain that no war establishment will be without them when the field must be taken for offence or defence?

The Number of Union Soldiers. This resolution, submitted by Senator

SCOTT of West Virginia, shows how easy t is to ask questions: "That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby

directed to inform the Senate-The number of Federal State troops engaged in the war between

To ascertain how many soldiers of the Union army have never been pensioned it is necessary to know how many individuals served in the Union army. That total, interesting as it would be and important in determining so many questions of grave concern not only to the Pension Committee of which Senator Scorr is a member but also to the taxpayers of the country, has never yet been determined. It is probably beyond human ken. There have been various estimates more or less official in form but grotesquely diverse in numerical conclusions. The difficulty goes back always to that defect in the shy of the mathematics of the circle records which was first confessed in Provost Marshal FRY's final report of might be used in some cases. 1866. Briefly stated it is this: The official record is of total enlistments, not of total individuals entering the service. and there is no record of reenlistments.

a corrected total of 2,778,-304. Deducting the number of seamen and marines, the total credited to the army was 2,672,341-that is, enlistments, not individuals. That same report went

on to say: "No official compilation has ever been made of the total number of recalistments, but various estimates have been made by different authorities ranging from 370,000 to 716,787. The mean be ween these two numbers, 543,393, is believed to be a fair approximation. Deducting this from the total credited to the army leaves 2,128,198 as the machine in which he sat became "a number of individual soldiers serving in the war. The number of deaths for the army is 359,528, This is the circumstance that will fix and the number of actual deserters at large at the close of the war (making due allowance for those incorrectly reported as deserters) has been estimated at 117,247. Deducting the deaths and deserters leaves 1.652,173 as the probable number of individual soldiers who were alive at the termi-

On this sleazy fabric of conjecture and estimate, with the aid of various tables of probable mortality, the Record and Pension Office in 1890 computed that in 1910 there would probably be surviving 626,231 soldiers and sailors, exclud-

ing deserters. We hope the Hon. JACOB MCGAVOCK DICKINSON, Secretary of War, will be forgiven if he does not promutly furnish to the Senate the exact information desired by Senator Scott.

Hakki Bev.

In the reconstruction of the Turkish Cabinet HAKKI Bey has shown no evidence of exercising the free hand that he demanded of the Committee of Union and Progress as the condition of his acceptance of the post of Grand Vizier. His selections are in the main men who have been in active sympathy with the committee and who it is natural to believe will continue to follow out its

policies. His choice of DJAVID Bey as Minister of Finance and of TALAAT Bey as Minister of the Interior is likely to meet with general approval, as both have already shown their fitness for the positions. Opof HAKKI Bey will be watched with which seems to direct the submission the greatest interest. Should he have to the people of all laws which for ex-

themselves to take the lead in the devel- pire, and he has thus been able to get on plainly that not for \$600,000 or \$1,500, As a matter of fact, the British liament there will be no Turkish, Ar- EDGAR TRUMAN BRACKETT primarily, aeronauts have taken up the aeroplane menian, Greek or Jew Deputies; they to benefit his constituents secondarily occur every month. They are experi- thodoxy will hardly bring about this for expending public moneys. Govthe Clément-Bayard II., and after the be more mischievous than beneficial to made an honest mistake.

The Compass New Boxed.

Practical seamen all, save only the Secretary, the Navy Department is unostentatiously instigating a reform. ship is 300 feet long and is capable of a Just as if it were not known to all good citizens that the sea is the one thing ses a passenger capacity of twenty-five. that can never be reformed. The compass it is which is now being licked into shape.

The first making of skipper and admiral alike was to learn to box the compass, and to learn it quickly and perma-There was an incentive to fixed knowledge: the bucko mate was master of a school as hard as adversity. Who that the shipman can ever forget, dialect and all, the lilt of "nothe, nothe-by-east, east-nothe-east," and so on around the

Useless lumber now. No longer shall this ancient lore be allowed to clutter up the decks; away with it to the forepeak and stow it in the "shakings bar-The Navy Department has abolished the traditional compass boxing All the charts now issued from the a new compass card shorn of the ancient fleur-de-lys that so long has pointed poleward, robbed of the bold black triangles and diamonds which once marked the points. Nothing now but a wheel, and at its rim no more distinction than 10-20-30-40 all the way from 0 to 350. How box such a compass? "Five-tenfifteen-twenty": that sounds like children counting out in a game of Hi-spy. Not thus were sailors made when Gloucester and Saccarappa bred captains courageous.

How long will it take masters and men to adjust themselves to the glacial glitter of cold mathematics in the binnacle First question of the skipper when his head comes above the companion hatch, "How's she head?" Fancy the answer of the man at the wheel. "Nor'vest, sir! Beg pardon, sir, 315, sir!" Such a thing may come to pass. But slowly, we feel sure. It took all of two centuries to change larboard to port, a change not yet wholly established.

If the sea will go slowly in the change of its compass boxing, how about the shore? We fear that the poets will fight New north is zero, naught, cipher. That

" The naught wind doth blow And we shall have snow."

The change there is slight and easily negotiated," but when we swing around Provost Marshal FRY reported in 1866 to pleasanter winds we find the diffihe aggregate of quotas charged against culty cumulative. Zephyr reformed is the several States under all calls from 270, "fair INEZ came out of" 180. And April 15, 1861, to April 14, 1865, as 2,759,- what becomes of the sea swing of an old 049. The Hecord and Pension Office in favorite when new made by the Hydroic Office?

" The wind is 17214 The wind is blowing free." Accurate the new compass may be, but not inspiring.

The End of a Mistake.

From the report of the Saratoga State Reservation Commission we take the following valuable recommendation:

"That the State spend an additional \$900,000 taking with the \$500,000 already appropriated what we estimate will be enough for the acquisiion of all such spring rights and perhaps rights in other properties necessary to the protection of spring rights thus acquired."

This suggestion should take honor ble rank as one of the choicest bits of nonsense recently found in official documents. The calm declaration that there should be taken from the State Treasury \$1,500,000 to buy the springs at Saraoga, with the placid hint that more will be required to buy the "necessary" land. s too good to be lost; it goes as far as nything could to justify the previous existence of the commission.

THE SUN has pever understood why lovernor HUGHES permitted his friend he Hon. EDGAR TRUMAN BRACKETT, first instance. It has never fathomed the public policy which warranted the free gift to Saratoga of this sum. It understood it still less when the author of the bill, which the Governor signed, appeared as personal attorney for certain corporations in Saratoga, asking that the appropriation provided in his measure be paid to his clients.

Evidently the original appropriation did not satisfy Mr. BRACKETT's clients -possibly he has added to the number of these clients since that time. That would be a natural consequence. But why should the State of New York be compelled to pay \$600,000 or \$1,500,000 or \$2,000,000, as the thing patently will cost in the end, for the benefit of the president of the Hughes State League's clients or his constituency? BRACKETT where does the State come in?

Once more we respectfully call to the

matter?

ral NOEL urged that Englishmen bestir as representative of the Ottoman Em- report of the commission indicates opment of military airships, and it was easier with the leading spirits in control 000 can the scheme be carried out. The tion act of February 20, 1907, included a the judgment of army and navy officers of affairs. He is a younger man than incidents attending the work of the provision for the organization of a compresent that the day would yet come many of them, and his policy of liberal- commission have demonstrated exactly when fighting in the air would be an ism is expressed in his utterance while what the original purpose of the bill the immigration question in all its phases Minister of the Interior: "In our Par- was. To benefit the clients of the Hon. will all be Ottoman." Mere party or- these reasons are hardly a justification menting not only with monoplanes and complete reconciliation of the conflict- ernor Hughes is not the first man in biplanes, but with powerful triplanes. ing elements, and besides, in spite of public life to find himself in an impos-The dirigible at the same time is not all that the Committee of Union and sible position because he listened to the and arranging a mass of statistics, reports neglected. The Government is negotiat- Progress has done for Turkey, there is advice of those he believed to be his and miscellaneous information relating to ing with M. CLEMENT, the French in- a feeling that the time is approaching friends. He owes it to himself and to the matter. That the final report when it ventor, for the purchase of his airship when its somewhat arbitrary rule will the people of this State to admit he has

> The report of the Saratoga commis sion carries the death warrant for the whole Saratoga salvation project. We shall be interested to watch its subsequent effect upon the political fortunes of the Hon. EDGAR TRUMAN BRACKETT. who is again leading the moral "insurgents" in the State Senate

A Masterpiece.

We have been asked for an opinion concerning House Bill 13859, amending the pure food and drug law of 1903. It was introduced by Representative nently or else look out for the first mate. COUDREY of Missouri. The first section provides as follows:

"That the United States Government should edit and publish the United States Pharmacopæia, once acquired this basic knowledge of or National Formulary, and have a complete tes for purity and strength of all drugs and chemicals whether generally used or not, in the United States Pharmacopæla; that for the benefit of man kind or animals there shall be only one standard swelling to proportions that are disquietof drugs and chemicals, which shall conform strength, quality and purity to the standard pro scribed or indicated for a drug of the same name recognized in the United States Pharmaconcels, or National Formulary; that it shall be made a criminal act if every drug manufactured or sold for ized United States Pharmacopæia; that it shall be also made a criminal act for any druggist or manufacturer of proprietary medicines if they do not employ standardized United States Pharmaco pæia drugs or chemicals in compounding the

The second section is subjoined:

A drug bearing the name in and out of the nited States Pharmacopæia, or National For of strength, quality, or purity, it shall be a criminal act if this class of drugs are employed by druggists or manufacturers of proprietary or patent medicines in prescriptions or preparations, that are or the benefit of mankind or animals."

It is our opinion that this incomparably sloppy bill must be reformulated in Mr. precise and grammatical English before there can be any just estimate of the merits of its intent and purpose

Mejor John Calvin Hemphills, the rare as adiant old spirit.—Nasheille American. As a deacon his name may be JOHN CALVIN HEMPHILL. As a born Major he is JAMES CALVIN HEMPHILL, and he is so

Colonel HENRY WATTERSON'S parts of speech are thoking him more viciously than ever:

" If the Administration comes out of the cheve are of flying fur on Capitol Hill without being besmeared with a goodly quantity of its own blood he result will be surprising."

Which, being translated, is: If the Administration comes out of "the hair of the nead" (or "the head of hair") or "the wig" of flying fur, and so on. No wonder the Star Eyed Goddess asks that a conservator of her conservator be appointed.

Amherst College may well boast of possessing the homeliest church of any college in New Eng-land.—Amherst Literary Monthly: Much may be forgiven to college Chauvinism, but with due deference to our Appleton Chapel at Harvard?

The Worcester Continentals, a military-social

It seems to whip the jaded military social palate to invade a Dry State.

Is this the Era of Bad Feeling?

We'll get those damned anarchists yet, that I mean we'll get ALDRICH and his cre-Senator NORRIS BROWN of Nebraska. Poor Nebraska! BURKETT is the other

The Mississippi Legislature, which has life of thirty days, has lived seven of them without electing a successor to the get ashere on a sandbank in a bit of a sea they late Senator McLaurin. "Talk of a dark can tell at once whether the tide is ebbing or horse grows stronger" is the report from Jackson. Meanwhile, "Truthful James of Pontotoc" is representing Mississippi amiably at Washington and having the time of his life. If the Legislature does not get together" he will be the dark horse for this session of Congress.

The Manchurian Question.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with much interest an article heade "Japan's Grip on Manchuria" in to-day Some forcible accusations are made against Japan in connection with her former president of the Hughes State churian policy. But, as usual, the unnamed churian policy. But, as usual, the unnamed league, to mulct the State \$600,000 in the accusers fail to substantiate their contentions by citing concrete cases of alleged unfair discriminations. Taking the question of railway rebate.

for instance, it used to be a practice on the part of some Occidental merchants suffering from keen Japanese competition in Manchuria to charge the South Manchuria Railway Company with giving rebates to Japanese merchants. But it has been made clear that the rebate was open, not to the Japanese exclusively, but to shippers of all nationalities. And now we are told by one of your informants that "since the abolition of open rebates by the railway there have been evidences of secret rebating in favor of Japanese goods." But he wisely qualifies this bold statement by adding that "no direct proof of this practice can be obtained." I scarcely need add that no such proof will ever be forthcoming, for the simple reason that no secret rebate has ever been given to Japanese or any other goods whatever.

As to the charge of avoidance of Chinese customs by Japanese traders I need not refer to it, as the subject has been ably and satisfactorily disposed of by our Vice-Consul, Mr. Aoki.

There is another matter to which I beg Railway Company with giving rebates

refer to it, as the subject has been any and satisfactorily disposed of by our Vice-Consul, Mr. Aoki.

There is another matter to which I beg leave to call your attention. I am referred to in your article as "a Japanese who is believed to be a mouthpiece of his Government in matters of trade and industry." This is not correct, for I do not in any way represent the Japanese Government. The publicity business which I am organizing here is a strictly private one, supported by a body of influential financiers and business men in Japan. who are interested in American trade apan, who are interested in American trade nd who agree with me in believing that the issemination of reliable information conerning our economic conuctors and a supering our economic conuctors. M. Zumoto. mic condition is an urgen

Egyptian Correspondents From Daily Consular and Trade Reports

and pupils in the United States desiring to on correspondence with pupils in schools in Egy At first these letters were handed to the direct of the American mission schools and some correspondence ensued between American and Egyptian children. It is now the opinion of the mission ence is un-

Washington, Jan. 13.-The immigramission and for an exhaustive study of and ramifications. The commission included three Senators, three Representatives and three members appointed by the President. The scope of the work done by this body is indicated by the recent dismissal of an office force of about twenty clerks who have spent many months in compiling, tabulating, selecting shall have been completed and published will contain much valuable information there can be no doubt, but few persons will have the time or take the trouble to explore the interminable pages.

Like all such enterprises the investigation has cost a lot of money. More than \$650,000 has been expended already and an appropriation of \$125,000 is now called for to make possible the completion of the work. The money must be given in order to save the earlier expenditure, but there is a strong probability that some vigorous remarks will be made before the appropriation bill is passed. Whether the material gathered and to be published is worth its cost remains to be seen. A few preliminary reports have been made, one of which, referring to the "white slave traffic." has excited not a little attention and interest.

The discoveries and conclusions of the commission regarding the most important phase of the immigration question in the fashionable rout he fashionable rout he can more or less cold the too in time, and a very short time at that, effaced himself.

The charge resumed his duties, much protracted it was thought; there was apother prolonged hiatus, and then appeared the highly placed, of approved service in diplomate and democratic personality. He reached this divided in the commission of the commission of the commission of the commission regarding the most important phase of the immigration question that the post is going also. He follows in the footsteps of De Arcos and Piña, after a very bifestay, and it is given out that the goes to take a poculiar interest of finding some quick and easy way of of finding some quick and easy way of finding some quick and easy way of finding some quick and easy way of of the seemed inclined to a more or less cold the tent that the seem and a part of the seemed inclined to a more or less cold the tent that the swell always be open to the temptation of finding some quick and easy way of finding some quick and easy way of of the swell always be open to the temptation of finding some quick and easy way of o and an appropriation of \$125,000 is now

ant phase of the immigration question are not yet revealed. With the return of prosperity in this country standing as an invitation the tide of immigration is again ing if not alarming. The great problem is the disposal of these people in a way that will insure their reasonable prosperity and contentment, make them active contributors to the general welfare, and by their distribution lessen the menace which lies in congestion. If the commission has found a way by which these results can be secured its work has been worth many times its cost. Unless there shall be shown at least a possible means to this end, or fair proof that the danger of immigrant congestion in our Eastern cities is greatly overestimated, much of the money spent by the commission has een little better than wasted.

The great problem is not immigration but distribution. There is no grave danger in mere numbers if the hundreds of thousands who enter our gates can be placed where there is fair opportunity for their economic and social assimilation.

TWO LIBERAL LEADERS. Asquith No Lukewarm Supporter of Mr. Lloyd-George's Budget.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In his letter in THE SUN of yesterday "A Britisher" that the British Premier, the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, may resign the if the Liberals are returned to power; tha there is lack of harmony in the Liberal Cabinet, and that "it is not likely that a man of Mr. Asquith's standing both at Oxford and in the social world would in-dorse the ultra radical tendencies of Lloyd-George."

dorse the ultra radical tendencies of Lloyd-George."

Mr. Asquith's attitude past, present and future toward Mr. Lloyd-George's "ultra-radical tendencies" may perhaps be better judged from the following remarks made by Mr. Asquith himself in a fighting speech recently delivered by him at Birkenhead in support of one of the strongest of Radicals, Mr. Henry Vivian. In that speech Mr. Asquith definitely denied the vague rumors which the enemies of Mr. Lloyd-George's budget have been spreading as to the lukewarmness of the Premier's support, and as strongly as any man could resented the suggestion that his hand had been forced by the extreme men of his party.

Mr. Asquith said: "There is not one provision of that budget which I did not from the beginning heartily approve, and there

vision of that budget which I did not from the beginning heartily approve, and there is not one item in it which I am not pre-pared to vindicate by argument and reason before any tribunal which is guided by con-siderations of justice and common sense." PRILADELPHIA, January 13.

TIDE LORE. Beliefs of Sallors as to the Effect of Rain and Fog.

From the Specialo It is a common belief among smacksmen that if it starts to rain at high water it will continue for the whole of the ebb. They will say one to "I doubt that'll rain the ebb daown." or "We're a-goen to have an ebb's rain." say that they will have a "coarse flood" if it starts to rain at low water on the flood. Again, on a 8 o'clock and the wind then springs up easterly (that is, a sea breeze) there will be an easterly wind all day. But if the tide is a midday one there will be no wind till high water. Many noticed that sometimes it will blow a fresh wind just on high water when there has been no wind before, and there is none after high water. Fishermen have told the writer that if the

flowing by the way the vessel bumps. On the flood tide, they say, the sand is alive, but on the ebb it is dead and has no "give" in it. point out, too, that in a flat calm and flood tide the sand can be seen "bolling up" in the water, but never on the ebb. Certainly smacksmen believe that frost checks the tides. They say t "nips" them, a play upon the word "nea which they use as a verb, and pronounce "nip. Many say that fog checks the tides, and certhe writer believes it, for he once spent "neaped" on a sandbank owing to th t had been foggy for three or four days and the is had been loggy in the way amid fog and sand-banks to near home. The fog lifted in the morn-ing and close at hand in the Swin he saw twentysteamers getting under way in a hurry, hours later the fog showed signs of shutting down again. By this time it was getting on his nerves, so he decided to try the short cut home scross the Maplins into Havengore creek. He consulted the skipper of a barge anchored near as yacht's draught and said: "The way the tide a-comen up you'll 'ave a foot and a 'arf to spare. But he was wrong, for one hour before high water the tide stopped rising. Do what one could the yacht could not be moved. The tides were "takng off," or diminishing, and the little ship was neaped" and not due to float for eleven days. been a bare foot of water around her at high water. northwest wind sprang up, brought a good tide ticularly at high water, for sometimes, although the little vessel did not float, she bumped until ence to those who know better. Vessels have

Public Library Management time I have taken rooms near the Montague

treet library in Brooklyn in order to avai myself of its privileges, and the courteous and scholarly attention of the librarians in charge has laid me under a deep obligation. But it seems to system of all the boroughe should be controlled by separate departments. - the boroughs of The Bronx and Richmond are having the same library control as the borough of Manhattan, why should Brooklyn belong to an entirely different depart

Square will not be a circulating library but a library for scholarly research and investigation I used & few years ago. The branch libraries rected by Mr. Carnegie in various parts of the Letters are frequently received at the American city are available for the ordinary reader, but a Consulate-General in Cairo from school teachers great reference library is needed for the student and scholar. This can be found in the gift of the Leter, Lenox and Tilden Foundation A STUDENT AND AUTHOR.

SmoomLTN, January 11.

The Boston Hymn.

From the Boston Transcript, Donner und Blitz, Four years of Fitz!

THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION. SPAIN'S TRANSIENT MINISTERS. NOT THE NEGRO SKIN ALONE What is the Explanation of Their Brief Stay at Washington?

> TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Ever since the war with Spain in 1898 some fatal cloud seems to have overhung our reestablished diplomatic relations with that counresumption of the entente. Then came the ficially to change the color of the negros Duke de Arcos, a gentleman of whom it was skin. You call this statement "unfortusupposed that he would be peculiarly at e in Washington, seeing that he was married to a lady of that city and therefore per sona grata with the very best families of the capital. In every way he was acceptable brough his wife he was connected with as to the results of its publication. The colleading residents of well established posihe passed. His stay in Washington lasted little more than a year. explanations were vouchsafed. was delighted with Washington but his country called him and he left for Rome-or was it St. Petersburg? - greatly to his sorow and regret.

Next, after a long interval, occupied ing the thing that that color stands for y a charge d'affaires, there was Senor among the mass of people. Piña, a most charming person, young, un married and in every way desirable.

and recreations of the capital. Now, as it appears, he is going also. He follows in the footsteps of De Arcos and Piña, after a very brief stay, and it is given out that he goes to Lisbon with grave and sentimental duties to discharge. In respect of his disappearance the pretext is as valid as in that of De Arcos or Piña, but what in fact can be the explanation? There must be some reason why these representatives of Spain find Washington unendurable. What is it? In 1895 the Señor Don Emilio de Muruaga was Spanish Minister at Washington. Forty years before that he had been an attaché there and had had his fling. He knew Americans, had many friends among them, played whist at his club with ancient Admirals and Generals and citizens of high degree, and maintained a legation residence that all Washington tried to penetrate while only a favored few succeeded in invading it. Everybody was fond of him, and even those who did not gain access to his fruitful board, a thing to be dreamed of and celebrated afterward, respected him, liked him and were fond of him. At that time the relations between the two countries were most cordial. Not only at the Department of State but in all the relations of life Señor Muruaga was regarded and beloved. What then, is the secret of this latter day coldness and evasion? Is Spain still resentful of the war, a war which relieved her of many distressing responsibilities which were duly transferred to us, or are these successive occultations of De Arcos, Piña and Villalobar only untimely accidents?

Washington, January 13.

WASHINGTON, January 13.

From the Evening Post.

The board of directors of the American sugar Refining Company in its report for

The Polariscope and the Corset Steel.

gard to the weighing frauds that it "has

seven of the nine elected for the City more gard to the weighing frauds that it "has no reason to believe, and does not believe, that any executive officer or director of this company had any knowledge of or participation in this fraudulent underweighing."

Possibly this may suffice to make the stockholders comfortable in their minds. But the directors expressly assign as one of their motives in making the report "the legitimate interest which the public has" in the affairs of the company, and the desire to "correct the widespread misrepresentation and unjust criticism to which it has been subjected"; and it is therefore pertinent to remark that what the directors do not believe can go but an extremely small way toward affecting public opinion in the case.

What is it that the directors do believe? What is their theory of the way in which those corset steels got into those seventeen holes in the seventeen weighing machines?

Seven of the nine elected for the City and they might be able to regulate his speed should he get frisky. He already scents friction in the matter of appointments; he says he will be "good," for like Colone! Yells of Yellville "his heart beats warmly for his native land. Hibbard received enough votes to prevent Storrow's election, and there we are.

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holes in the seventeen weighing machines? If no executive officer or director of the it that caused them to be committed? Why as not the company been doing the one obvious necessary thing to throw the guilt off from its own shoulders? Why has it not exposed the true authors of the crime? Mere non-resistance to the Government's inquity, to which they point with pride. called for.

From the Philadelphia Record In its annual report the sugar trust say it has made no effort to protect anybody. and it does not believe that any officer or director had any guilty knowledge of the The Judge who sent weighing frauds. four of the weighers to prison for a year does not believe that they acted orders, and if anybody is capable of believing that these men defrauded the Government in the interest of the company without advantage to themselves or instructions from their superiors he can believe any-

The Late John B. Smith.

From the Springfield Republican. John B. Smith, secretary to Governor W. Murray Crane during his three years at the State House, who had served Postmaster Corse of Boston in a similar capacity and President Cleveland as well while the latter summered on the Massachusetts coast and gave to Mr. Cleveland as his uccessor in 1892 Robert Lincoln O'Brien the present editor of the Boston Transcript, and who for years was employed by the Boston Herald as its expert in State politics, died of pneumonia at the Norfolk House in Roxbury Tuesday night. departure will come as a shock to hosts of men who had come to hold Mr. Smith in high regard. He was a man of exceptional breadth and wisdom of judgment, reliable but not forthputting, one who respected himself and earned the general respect. Mr. Smith's career was of his making. Out of modest beginnings and without the culture of the higher schools the water available. The skipper asked the and a college he acquired a breadth of information which strong native capacity led him to thoroughly assimilate for years one of the best political observers in the journalism of Massachusetts. gave him their confidences and he did not abuse the trust, but out of its wide range gathered accurate knowledge and a clear sense of the political drift at any given time.

Buying a Seat in Parliament From the London Chronicie.

Seats rose and fell with the prosperity of th Chesterneld gives the Illustration. ountry. Chatham's promise of a seat to Chesterfield's son having failen through, Chesterfield felt the pul of the market. "I spoke to a borough jobber, he wrote to his son in 1767, "and offered five-and wenty hundred pounds for a secure seat in Par but he laughed at my offer, and there was no such thing as a borough to be had now, for the rich East and West Indians had se ured them all at the rate of £3,000 at least, but This, I confess, has vexed me a goo

Colonel Hugh Highee Huhn's Mississippi Branch Vocabularium.

From the Greenville Times.
Colonel Hugh Higbee Huhn of the Memphis Com nercial Appeal says Governor Vardaman's condence is "allective and alluring." The Colonel use of an obsolete word in alliteration with its synnym suggests the story of the late Bishop Hay good of Georgia and the negro brickmass Bishop employed the negro to build a flue and after giving instructions inquired if he had made himself understood, whereupon the negro replied: "Yas. sir. boss, you wants a obstruction on dis side and a substruction on dat side." "You inderstand," replied the Bishop.

Dramatic Criticism in Oregon From the Dallas Itemiser.

There was some kind of a sale and the sale was the Hall last night. As they did not patronize the Hall last night, as they conclude that their There was some kind of a show at the Woodma newspaper, we can eafely conclude that finances were at a low ebb and that the she not of much account.

A Member of That Race Sees a Sensible

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-S editorial article in THE SUN of January refers to a paper read before the American Association in Boston in which the asser-Naturally some time elapsed before the tion, was made that it was possible artinate" because it offers the negro "a new hope" which "must prove fallacious.

As a member of the negro race let me say that I share your scepticism as to the truth of this statement, but not your misgivings ored people of the United States are learning that not all of their troubles are due to the color of ther skin. While there will He always be a sufficient number among us to support the usual number of quacks, I on serve a growing disposition among our peraltering the color of their skin but in chang-

slavery to freedom.

While there are not many of us who can say with the same zest as Dr. Washington that we regard it as a privilege to be a negro in America, there is a growing number of negroes in this country who have come to prefer their own peculiar limitations and troubles to those of the other people they

prefer their own peculiar limitations and troubles to those of the other people they see around them.

In the first place they are finding out that the evils which they suffer are not so great or so exceptional as they sometime supposed. Other races have met with as great difficulties as we in their struggle to find their place in the world. Besides, it is sometimes better to belong to the race that suffers wrongs than to the race that commits them. In the second place negroes are coming to the conclusion that in the long run, if they are in the right, the world will come around to their side, and their color so far from being a badge of inferiority will then become a symbol of superior status.

A NEGRO.

NEW YORK, January 13. WOE'S US FOR BOSTON!

ne Thoughts on the Tragedy Expressed in Classic Trimountainese. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Ye

gods, we're tired; and not unlike the turkey that leaned against the fence to gobble. We've gone to the "mat" for four years, and while "Fitz" has got the half nelson on us as Mayor of Boston we still have a chance and may yet be able to get a two dollar bill changed in this town without an explana-

tion as to how we got it. Seven of the nine elected for the City Council opposed the Mayor-elect, and they Council oppos

The case could be we ent I don't know how Boston, January 12. SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Every Officeholder Has Policies and Every Business Must Be Regulated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: The mania for State regulation of private enter-prises is un-American, and I cannot but think that it is only temporary and will sooner or later give way to saner ideas and to the old fashioned doctrine that our citi-zens are fully able to attend to their own usiness under our organic law, resenting any unnecessary Governmental

business under our organic law, resenting any unnecessary Governmental interference. The well known story of the Berlin old lady is to the point: She was complaining to one of her neighbors of the high cost of provisions. "Just see," she said, "beef has gone up to two marks a pound. The police should be informed."

Every officeholder now announces his "policy" or "policies." I believe that President Roosevelt started this bail rolling. The following absurdity, which I found recently in a Basoklyn paper, will show how far reaching are the results. The new Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner on taking charge of his office said: "I have not much to say at present about my policy." My old fashioned belief is that all elected or appointed officeholders are sworn to obey and enforce the laws, and that neither the Fourth Deputy nor any other officeholder has any concern whatever about "policies." Let them all obey the Constitution and the laws and they will have their hands full Indeed, I believe that if the Covernment will attend to its judicial, legislative and executive functions as clearly expressed in our admirable Constitution it will not be called upon to redress temporary wrongs.

NEW YORE, January 13.

NEW YORK, January 13. No English Need Apply.

Letter in the British Journal of Photography. "Wanted-Photographef, good finisher, not ecessarily retoucher: young man preferred, no reigners or English need apply. Box 756 Prop It will come as a shock to the average English-

rading public which can or thinks it can dis-In other walks of Canadian life, chiefly agritural, we have become unpleasantly familian with the class of advertisement of which the enclosed is a specimen. It was cut from the Proince of December 10, and it is a sign of the time. that respectable newspapers can still be found i. the Dominion to publish such like.

nan that in Canada there exists a section o

Who, then, is this miserable Protectionist, who doubtless claims British protection. British jus-tice. British fair play and British credit as his due in a British colony—who is he who debases the British language to insult not only the ione British photographer out of a job but the whole of right hinking, English speaking Canada?

I have not made the smallest endeavor to discover. Fortunately the despicable temper which incites such a blood and language reservation is not likely largely to affect international complica-tions, neither will it widely appeal to the gayets of nations—with Great Britain left out. Such a declaration is merely nauseating

The Perfect Hill of Potatoes

Mr. Grubb of Colorado in Farmers' Bulletin 585. Mr. Dodge of the United States Department of griculture and the writer hunted for an her in a field of good potatoes fo find one perfect hill and it was a marvel of perfection. There were sixteen potatoes, not one under six and not one over fourteen ounces, and the total weight of the hill was eight pounds. Not one particle of wasted energy or soil fertility was represented in this hill; and by a series of years of seed selection of a perfect type and variety of pu-tions, by the exercise of a knowledge of balanced plant foods and soil fertility, and by scientific cultiva tion and application of moisture by irrigation, such hills could be produced over practically the whole field.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In this country we love to fly in the face of European experience. For one thing, we have previously abolished the chaperon. Do you think the results are satisfactory so far? Ethorus.

NEW YORK, January 15.

We Used to Find Them So.

New and Then in Boston From the Boston Record.
It is doubtful if the patriots of '78 ever dreamed

that the steeple on their meeting house would ever be used to aid in announcing the returns of a red hot municipal election.